

Mechanics Advocate.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

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THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

A weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Mechanic, Mutual Protection, and the Elevation of Labor.

JOHN TANNER, Editor.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE is published every Thursday morning, at No. 24 Commercial Building, corner Broadway and Hudson-st., at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance.

It has now become imperative that the mechanic should have a weekly paper so that he can sit down on Saturday evening, and read the events of the week, the improvements in science, and also refresh his mind with the choice literature of the day. From every quarter, we have been solicited to do so; and the substance of every letter that we have received on the subject, has been, "The Mechanics ought to have a weekly paper of their own."

The MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, will be printed in eight large pages suitable for binding. It will embrace under its separate departments the choicest selections from the best works, original articles from the pens of eminent Mechanics, lists of Inventions, and the most important and stirring news of the week in a correct and condensed form.

We have engaged many of the most distinguished Mechanics in the United States, as Contributors to our columns. It will be emphatically the Mechanic's Advocate and Fireside Companion. From repeated assurances we have no doubt that the Mechanics of our State and Country will give us a hearty and united support. We would therefore ask our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and the elevation of their fellow craftsmen.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN TANNER, No. 24 Commercial Buildings, Albany.

TAKE NOTICE.—Tanner's Publication Office, has been removed from the Exchange, to No. 24 Commercial Buildings, where he will be happy to receive the calls of his Mechanic friends.

JOHN HARBISON General Traveling Agent.

FRANCIS MORROW, Travelling Agent.

Mr. A. G. Granger is our agent for Canandaigua.

Mr. Robert W. Knapp has consented to receive subscriptions in Lansingburgh and Waterford.

John Hartness is our agent at Massillon, Ohio.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

That Post-Office of any town in the Union, from which we shall receive the greatest number of subscribers for the MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE, during the year between January 1, 1847, and January 1, 1848 (the papers to be mailed to such Post-Office or to subscribers through it), shall be entitled to a continuance of the whole number of the subscriptions, gratuitously, for one year after the expiration of the year for which the subscriptions shall have been paid.

The paper will be continued on, either to the subscribers themselves, or the agents through whom we may receive the orders for quantities, and to whom the package or packages may be directed, or to both, if there should be both in the same town, as the cases may be.

As our Agents are now out, it will be well for our mechanic friends to give them a large list, as there is at least some extra inducement to subscribe, aside from the cheapness of the work.

LYRICS OF LIFE—BY MARY HOWITT.

SUNDAY.

"Our six days' toil is over
This is the day of rest:
The bee hums in the clover,
The lark springs from her nest.
All living things are cheery
Upon this Sabbath morn
The blackbird cannot weary
Of singing on the thorn;
The sheep within the meadow,
Like driven snow they look;
The cows stand in the shadow
Within the willowy brook.

"'Tis like that famous picture
Which came from London down,—
You must go and see that picture
When next you're in the town!—
And then there's that engraving
I told you of last spring—
I've been these six months saving
To buy that lovely thing!
Well, both of them resemble
This view at early day,
When diamond dew-drops tremble
Upon the dog-rose spray;
In both there is the river,
The church-spire, and the mill;
The aspens seem to shiver;
The cloud floats o'er the hill!

"As soon as breakfast's over,
We'll forth this merry morn,
Among the fragrant clover
And through the summer corn;
In the great church of Nature,
Where God himself is priest,
We'll join each joyful creature,
Flower, insect, bird, and beast.
The birds praise God in singing
Among the leafy sprays,
And a loving heart is worship,
A joyful soul is praise!
Come then, this day of seven,
God's gift to toil, shall be
A little bit of heaven
On earth to thee and me!
'Tis I the babe will carry—
My youngest, darling boy—
And Bess and little Harry,
They will be wild with joy;
For them the wild rose mingles
With woodbine on the bough,
And birds in leafy dingles
Shout welcomes to them now!
Sweet wife, make haste! down yonder,
Down by the miller's farm,
Through old field-paths we'll wander,
Thy hand within my arm!

"For Sunday leisure heeding,
The books I've bought are these—
The very books for reading
Beneath the summer trees!
They're by that brave young poet
Who wrote of Locksley Hall—
That charming verse!—you know it—
You saw it first of all!
And 'neath the lime-tree shady,
Among the summer corn,
I'll read of Burleigh's lady—
A village maiden born.—
Haste, haste, and get thee ready,
The morn is wearing on;
The woodland lanes are shady;
The dew dries; let's be gone!"

SONNET TO WILLIE.

BY MRS. E. J. EAMES.

Oh! ever thus unseal the fountain of
Thy sympathies, my gentle thoughted child—
For "pure religion and all undefiled
Before the Father," is with kindly love
To greet his children; and to pour upon
The bruised heart the balm of sympathy—
To soothe the mourner's grief, and with true charity
Aid wheresoe'er thou canst. Deal with the erring one
In mild rebuke and pity—sorrowing for them
Who stain with crime the Spirits' holy gem.
Who knoweth but in the Archangel's crown shall shine
The tear-pearls thou for other's woes hast given?
Meek witnesses, securing power divine,
To plead thy cause with seraph-tongues in Heaven.

Original Correspondence.

ASSOCIATION.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Friend Tanner—I send the following article which is extracted from that excellent periodical, the "Harbinger," for insertion in your paper should you deem it sufficiently interesting and to the point. Thinking it might prove acceptable to that portion of your readers who are anxiously waiting the development of some feasible plan for the ELEVATION OF LABOR.

The doctrine of INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION, as we advocate it, alone can save the laboring classes from one of the most heartless and degrading despotisms which ever existed,—from an *Industrial Feudalism*, or a gigantic system of industrial monopoly, in which Capital, with a rapacity and selfishness which have no term of comparison, will reign supreme, with a monied aristocracy for sovereign, and the laboring classes as its miserable serfs and hirelings. The germs of this system are already planted in society and have begun to grow; let us examine the result so far, and see what promise for the future. The germ which we refer to, is our joint-stock manufacturing system, as it is now being established by the capitalists of our land.

Attention should be called to these false and oppressive industrial Associations, in which the sweat and blood of the producing classes are slowly transmuted into gold, a sacrifice to satiate the lust of mammon, the main spring of action of this age; and a remedy should be proposed before the system becomes universal and all powerful.

We have lately visited the cities of Lowell and Manchester, and have had an opportunity of examining the factory system more closely than before. We had distrusted the accounts, which we had heard from persons engaged in the Labor Reform, now beginning to agitate New England; we could scarcely credit the statements made in relation to the exhausting nature of the labor in the mills, and to the manner in which the young women, the operatives, lived in their boarding-houses, six sleeping in a room, poorly ventilated.

We went through many of the mills, talked particularly to a large number of the operatives, and ate at their boarding-houses, on purpose to ascertain by personal inspection the facts of the case. We assure our

readers that very little information is possessed, and no correct judgements formed, by the public at large, of our factory system, which is the first germ of the Industrial or Commercial Feudalism, that is to spread over our land.

The commercial press, and literary men who are in general the humble servants of the great capitalists and merchants, the successful speculators and stock-jobbers, give such a *couleur de rose* to the subject whenever they write upon it, that no true information can be obtained. Let us state very briefly the leading features of the factory system.

It is to be borne in mind that these large manufactories are *Associations*; for they are established by joint-stock companies, and worked by large numbers of people, so that they combine two characteristics of associations, union of laborers and union of capitalists; they are, in addition, *industrial associations*, for they are engaged in one great branch of industry—manufactures. We state this particularly, because we wish to contrast them with the industrial associations which we aim at establishing.

Now let us examine the *kind* of industrial Associations which are established in this Christian age, by the wealthiest and most skillful business men of the community, and with the sanction and approbation of Christian and democratic editors, who denounce our plan of Association as false, infidel and oppressive. Let us look into their arrangements, and see the condition of the people, whose labors and lives are spent in these Associations, formed and controlled solely by Capital.

In Lowell live between seven and eight thousand young women, who are generally daughters of farmers of the different States of New England; some of them are members of families that were rich the generation before. What a sad prognostic for the grand-daughters of many of the wealthy of the present day, and of some of those men who have built these dens of toil for children of the poor!

The operatives work *thirteen hours* a day in the summer time, and from *dawn to dark* in the winter. At half past four in the morning the factory bell rings, and at five the girls must be in the mills. A clerk, placed as a watch, observes those who are a few minutes behind the time, and effectual means are taken to stimulate to punctuality. This is the morning commencement of the industrial discipline—(should we not rather say industrial tyranny!) which is established in these Associations of this moral and Christian community. At seven the girls are allowed thirty minutes for breakfast, and at noon thirty minutes more for dinner, except during the first quarter of the year, when the time is extended to forty-five minutes. But within this time they must hurry to their boarding-house and return to the factory, and that through the hot sun, or the rain and cold. A meal eaten under such circumstances must be quite unfavorable to digestion and health, as any medical man will inform us. At seven o'clock in the evening the factory bell sounds the close of the day's work.

Thus thirteen hours per day of close attention and monotonous labor are exacted from the young women in these manufactories. What remains to a being when he or she has given to toil so many hours? Nothing.—Strength of body and mind, the desire for any intellectual pursuits or improvement, even the desire for amusements is gone. The latter effect would no doubt please many of our austere religious Journals. They would call it, probably, a "very wholesome system of restraint," checking the desires of "the flesh," and the "promptings of the devil." SO fatigued,—we should say, exhausted and worn out, but we wish to speak of the system in the simplest language,—are numbers of the girls, that they go to bed soon after their evening meal, and endeavor by a comparatively long sleep to resuscitate their weakened frames for the toils of the coming day. When Capital has got thirteen hours of labor daily out of a being, it can get nothing more. It would be a poor speculation in an industrial point of view to *own* the operative; for the trouble and expense of providing for times of sickness and old age would more than counterbalance the difference between the price of wages and the expense of

board and clothing. The far greater number of fortunes, accumulated by the North in comparison with the South, shows that hiring labor is more profitable for Capital than slave labor.

Now let us examine the nature of the labor itself, and the conditions under which it is performed. Enter with us into the large rooms, when the looms are at work. The largest that we saw is in the Amoskeag Mills at Manchester. It is four hundred feet long, and about seventy broad; there are five hundred looms, and twenty-one thousand spindles in it. The din and clatter of these five hundred looms under full operation, struck us on first entering as something frightful and infernal, for it seemed such an atrocious violation of one of the faculties of the human soul, the sense of hearing. After a while we became somewhat inured to it, and by speaking quite close to the ear of an operative and quite loud, we could hold a conversation, and make the inquiries we wished.

The girls attend upon an average three looms; many attend four, but this requires a very active person, and the most unremitting care. However, a great many do it. Attention to two is as much as should be demanded of an operative. This gives us some idea of the application required during the thirteen hours of daily labor. The atmosphere of such a room cannot of course be pure; on the contrary it is charged with cotton filaments and dust, which, we were told, are very injurious to the lungs. On entering the room, although the day was warm, we remarked that the windows were down; we asked the reason, and a young woman answered very *naively* and without seeming to be in the least aware that this privation of fresh air was anything else than perfectly natural, that "when the wind blew, the threads did not work so well." After we had been in the room for fifteen or twenty minutes, we found our selves, as did the persons who accompanied us, in quite a perspiration, produced by a certain moisture which we observed in the air, as well as by the heat.

To be continued.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.—Continued.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

Striking, however, as the contrast is, between the state of knowledge in the present and in former ages, much still remains to be accomplished, till the great body of mankind be stimulated to the prosecution of intellectual acquirements. Though a considerable portion of rational information has of late years been disseminated among a variety of individuals in different classes of society, yet, among the great majority of the population in every country, a degree of ignorance still prevails, degrading to the rank of intellectual natures. With respect to the great mass of the inhabitants of the world, it may still be said with propriety, that "darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people." The greater part of the continent of America, (with the exception of the United States,) the extensive plains of Africa, the vast regions of Siberia, Tartary, Thibet, and the Turkish empire—the immense territories of New Holland, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Burman empire, the numerous islands which are scattered throughout the Indian and the Pacific oceans, with many other extensive regions inhabited by human beings—still lie within the confines of mental darkness. On the numerous tribes which people those immense regions of our globe, neither the light of science nor of revelation has yet shed its benign influence; and their minds, debased by superstition, idolatry, and every malignant passion, and enslaved by the cunning artifices of priests, and the tyranny of cruel despots, present a picture of human nature in its lowest stage of degradation. Even in Europe, where the light of science has chiefly shone, how narrow is the circle which has been enlightened by its beams!—The lower orders of society on the continent, and even in Great Britain itself, notwithstanding the superior means of improvement they enjoy, are still miserably deficient in that degree of knowledge and information which every human being ought to possess; nor are there many even in the higher spheres of life who cultivate science for its own sake, who set a due value on intellectual acquisitions, or encourage the prosecution of rational inquiries.

There is, perhaps, no country in the world where the body of the people are better educated and more

intelligent than in the United States; yet we need not go far, either in the city or in the country, to be convinced, that the most absurd and superstitious notions, and the grossest ignorance respecting many important subjects intimately connected with human happiness, still prevail among the great majority of the population. Of two millions of inhabitants which constitute the population of the northern part of Britain, there are not, perhaps, 20,000, or the hundredth part of the whole, whose knowledge extends to any subject of importance, beyond the range of their daily avocations. With respect to the remaining 1,800,000, it may perhaps be said with propriety, that of the figure and magnitude of the world they live in—of the seas and rivers, continents and islands, which diversify its surface, and of the various tribes of men and animals by which it is inhabited—of the nature and properties of the atmosphere which surrounds them—of the discoveries which have been made respecting light, heat, electricity, and magnetism—of the general laws which regulate the economy of nature—of the various combinations and effects of chymical and mechanical powers—of the motions and magnitudes of the planetary and the starry orbs—of the principles of legitimate reasoning—of just conceptions of the attributes and moral government of the Supreme Being—of the genuine principles of moral action—of many other subjects interesting to a rational and immortal being—they are almost as entirely ignorant as the wandering Tartar, or the untutored Indian.

Of eight hundred millions of human beings which people the globe we inhabit, there are not perhaps two millions whose minds are truly enlightened as they ought to be—who prosecute rational pursuits for their own sake, and from a pure love of science, independently of the knowledge requisite for their respective professions and employments. For we must exclude from the rank of rational enquirers after knowledge all those who have acquired a smattering of learning, with no other view than to gain a subsistence, or to appear fashionable and polite. And, if this rule be admitted, I am afraid that a goodly number even of lawyers, physicians, clergymen, teachers, nay, even some authors, and professors in universities and academies, would be struck off from the list of lovers of science and rational enquirers after truth. Admitting this statement, it will follow, that there is not one individual out of four hundred of the human race, that passes his life as a rational intelligent being, employing his faculties in those trains of thought and active exercises which are worthy of an intellectual nature! For, in so far as the attention of mankind is absorbed merely in making provision for animal subsistence, and in gratifying the sensual appetites of their nature, they can be considered as little superior in dignity to the lower orders of animated existence.

The late Frederick, king of Prussia, who was a correct observer of mankind, makes a still lower estimate of the actual intelligence of the human species. In a letter to D'Alembert, in 1770, he says, "Let us take any monarchy you please;—let us suppose that it contains ten millions of inhabitants; from these ten millions let us discount,—first the laborers, the manufacturers, artisans, the soldiers, and there will remain about fifty thousand persons, men and women; from these let us discount twenty-five thousand for the female sex, the rest will compose the nobility and gentry, and the respectable citizens; of these, let us examine how many will be incapable of application, how many imbecile, how many pusillanimous, how many dissipated,—and from this calculation it will result, that out of what is called a civilized nation of nearly ten millions, you will hardly find a thousand well-informed persons, and even among them what inequality with regard to genius! If eight-tenths of the nation, toiling for their subsistence, never read—if another tenth are incapable of application, from frivolity, or dissipation, or imbecility,—it results, that the small share of good sense of which our species is capable, can only reside in a

small fraction of a nation." Such was the estimate made by this philosophic monarch of the intelligence possessed by the nations of Europe, sixty years ago; and although society has considerably advanced in intellectual acquisitions since that period, the great body of the people, in every country, is still shrouded in the mists of folly and ignorance.

To be continued.

THE COST OF WAR.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

WHEN Nations dispute hotly, they seem to think the only way the wordy and diplomatic conflict can be effectually settled, is by setting the people at work to kill each other. We have an instance close at home, and most uncomfortably "to the point." Mexico and Uncle Sam have scolded at each other these many years past, and now and then, when opportunity offered, have slyly given each other sundry and divers "stabs in the dark," which have contributed, from time to time, to make the quarrel wax hotter and hotter, and to "pull the wool over the eyes" of Reason. The final result of the whole is WAR—"war to the knife."

This is the very prime and noon-day of the NINETEENTH CENTURY—the boasted "GOLDEN AGE" of ripe civilization. Men and Nations profess to love the "arts of peace," and affect to pay special court to science. If their professions enjoyed the benefit of sincerity, wars would cease altogether, and the public ear would listen in vain for the faintest rumor of human conflicts upon the battle-field.

The war that is now being waged by the United States with Mexico, has been in progress considerably less than a year:—What has it accomplished? Oh! Sirs! great things! yea, verily! It has covered broad fields of the sunny South with embattled hosts of men, arrayed in all the eye-dazzling costumery of glorious throat-cutting; it has produced not unimportant battles, that have filled graves that no man has yet tho't it worth his while to number; filled many, many hearts with grief deep as the deepest streams that spring from the fountains of human affection; filled the shallow souls of the unthinking multitude with boisterous joy; swept away by cannon shot, sabre stroke and disease, thousands of our people, in their prime of days; caused the contending governments to hate and misunderstand each other worse than ever before; conjured up a dangerous and unprofitable war spirit among the people; diverted the minds and hands of thousands from those quiet and useful pursuits that elevate human nature, benefit the race, and conduce to the best interests and most cherished rights of the working classes; and last, though not least, caused already the expenditure of the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

Are not these *great* results? Well, they have ALL been brought about by this conflict of less than a year's standing. Now, we do not inveigh against the war itself, as some do. We believe it could have been averted, if proper measures had been taken in good time; but now that we are *into it*, we are patriotic enough to stand by the country till it ceases. But this is not the point exactly.

One Hundred Millions of Dollars is a mighty sum. Placing the population of the Republic at 20,000,000 of souls, it is equal to \$5 to every man, woman and child in the United States! And the war is not a year old! How greedy it is! It has thrust its long fingers into every pocket in the land, and abstracted therefrom \$5 to kill Mexicans with, subjugate territory that we do not want, and "conquer peace!"

Oh how more profitably this vast sum could have been disposed of! Think of it! It would have gone far towards feeding and clothing the famishing and naked millions of Ireland, who are now reaping the ripe fruits of unwise legislation and monstrous social evils: it would have put useful and truthful books into the hands of every human being in the Union: it would

have built many liberal seminaries of learning: constructed many great and needed public works: secured all our Lake Harbors: dug out all the obstructed channels of our large rivers; woven a network of Lightning Telegraph over the whole country, and provide every family in the Union with a good newspaper: it would have purchased millions of acres of the uncultivated soil of the National Domain, and parcelled them out in convenient sized farms to a mighty army of hardy, intelligent settlers, who would, in a few short years, have caused the "wilderness to blossom as the rose," and covered the wild prairies with waving grain; it would have secured penny postage to the people, relieved the many of the burden of taxation caused by the wealth and monopolies of the few, and provided all classes of true Reformers with the effective sinews of reform: in a word, it would have caused the whole land to "flow with milk and honey," and make millions who do now, and we fear ever must, mourn under a heavy load of evils, rejoice and be glad.

But this great sum of money has been thrown into the maw of greedy War—expended for the purposes of war—and now the people have got the bill to foot—and it will be twice as big as it is before the bill is squared. And before it is paid, tariffs will be doubled, war taxes will be levied on tea, coffee, and other duty-free articles, taxation will be increased, and vast tracts of the People's rich Domain in the far West will be knocked down to the highest bidders and richest speculators, at government prices. Thus injustice, oppression and robbery must at last be resorted to, for the purpose of cashing the War Bill.

God grant this may be the last bitter lesson of experience that we shall be obliged to take. Hasten, oh! hasten the day, when we shall all forget war, and learn and practice the arts of peace; when nation shall no longer war with nation; when "swords shall be beaten into plow-shares, and spears into pruning-hooks;" when man shall learn to recognize a brother in his fellow man, and the world shall rejoice in the blessings and the prosperity that will fill the earth when all mankind, as by common consent, shall bind themselves together in the indissoluble ties of UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

J. S. S.

MECHANIC ASSOCIATIONS.

Or the Association of small means in the prosecution or carrying on business.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

I am glad to see the efforts that are making, to extend Mechanic Associations throughout our state, as well as our whole Union. It has long been a matter of surprise to me that these associations have not been patronized to a greater extent by those whom they are intended to benefit; and on speaking to mechanics on the subject have been astonished to find so much suspicion excited against them. The true reason is, no doubt, the general misunderstanding that exists in relation to their operations, many doubting their utility altogether; and some saying that they cannot work well under our present state of society and government, and that a general change of affairs must take place before such associations can exert any material benefits, &c.

Now it appears to me that these are all, or nearly all, mistaken ideas in relation to this matter; and that one or two instances of their successful operation will serve to show the fallacy of this sort of reasoning. To show the ease, simplicity and practicability with which such an association can be put in operation and made to produce real benefits to all its members, I will state a case or two which almost every one is familiar with, where this association of small means and labor is doing good, not only to the general partners, but to other members of the community in which they are situated.

The first instance I shall mention, is that of the *New York True Sun*, a paper that is circulated far and wide, and read by its thousands every day. This pa-

per was started by the hands formerly employed by the Messrs. Beach, of Plainfield Bank memory, and proprietors of the old *New York Sun*, who endeavored so to grind them down with overbearing conduct towards them, as well as to attempt to reduce their already scanty wages. The hands formed an association, drew up articles of agreement to govern themselves, brought together their small means in money, and then each went to work with willing hands and warm hearts, determined to spare no pains or exertions on their part, to obtain an honest livelihood; and what has been the result? Why, in a short time afterwards, one of the partners wished to leave the business, and the others bought him out at the handsome price of about one thousand dollars; and the others are, after the lapse of only four years, men of wealth and affluence. The establishment is now said to be worth at least twenty-five thousand dollars, with a constantly increasing patronage. The whole capital at first, was said not to exceed two thousand dollars.

This alone is sufficient to show the working of Mechanic Associations, or the union of small means for business operations. But lest some may say that no other but the printing business can be done in this way, I will call attention to two or three establishments in this city, of a similar nature, in the shape of a union of capital, or small means to engage in business that cannot be carried on with profit in any other way.

The first is one of the most extensive furnaces or machine shops in the city, started by three enterprising young men, who each had a small capital, but neither had enough to go on alone. By a union of these small sums, all could operate beneficially and profitably. This association was formed, and after the lapse of two or three years, they are not only the most extensive iron founders and machinists, but I am creditably informed that all are independent in a pecuniary point of view. I allude to the establishment of Messrs. JAGGER, TRADWELL and PERRY, of Beaver-street, well known throughout the whole state.

The ease with which these associations are worked, and the benefits to be derived from this union of capital and labor, have long since been seen by the rich and powerful capitalists; and they have been using their large sums in this way for years. The reasons for their doing so, are plain and numerous. One may have fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, and at the same time, no business talent or tact; and does not wish to enter business alone, for fear of not being able to carry it on to advantage. He seeks a partner with a like sum, and they unite together in business; the two, though both may be inferior in business tact, are certainly better than one alone, and do not run as much risk of failure, because in "counsel there is safety." In this way, they proceed *cautiously*, but *safely*, and in a few years they are enabled to retire from business with a competency for themselves and their families. And this is constantly occurring all around us.

One more reference to a concern of this kind, and I shall be done. Look at the extensive establishment for the manufacture of glass, porcelain, &c., in the south part of the city. How long is it since they commenced building docks, &c.? Not but one year, I believe. Now they have got ready to manufacture to order, articles of almost any description. The company are at present giving employment to one or two hundred men, and will soon have occasion for double the number. In this way, a mutual benefit is combined on both the employed and the employer; because business cannot be transacted at such establishments without money, and in this establishment, at least, capital that was before laying idle to a great extent, is brought into requisition, and distributed to the various laborers about the concern, for their pay and by them to the butcher, baker, grocer, merchant, or what not; thus from these extensive concerns, a general circulation of capital is the consequence.

Just so with association of numbers with small means. They each bring in their small capital, and by uniting many small streams, a large one is formed; so here, a large amount is found to be gathered, which, if properly invested and carefully managed, together with the mental and physical labor of each of the partners, in a very short time, the most agreeable results may be seen to follow, as well to themselves as to community at large.

Yours, in the Mechanic's Cause.

A JOURN.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.—Continued.

For the Mechanic's Advocate.

At the end of the Peloponnesian war, the perfection of architecture was gone. A noble simplicity had given place to excess of ornament. This was the character of the art at the time of Alexander, who founded a number of new cities. But a strict regularity hitherto prevailed in the midst of this overcharged decoration. After the death of Alexander, 323 B. C., the increasing love of gaudy splendor hastened the decline of the art more and more. In Greece, it was afterwards but little cultivated, and, in the edifices of the Seleucidae in Asia, and of the Ptolemies in Egypt, an impure taste prevailed. The Romans had no temples, or similar public edifices, equal to the Grecian masterpieces, although they had early applied their industry to other objects of architecture, viz., to aqueducts and sewers. The capitol and the temple of the capitoline Jupiter were erected by Etruscan architects. But, soon after the second Punic war, 200 B. C., they became acquainted with the Greeks. Sylla was the first who introduced the Grecian architecture to Rome; and he, as also Marius and Cesar, erected large temples in this and in other cities. But under Augustus the art first rose to the perfection of which it was capable at that time. He encouraged the Greek artists, who had exchanged their country for Rome, and erected, partly from policy, many splendid works of architecture.—Agrippa built temples (the Pantheon), aqueducts and theatres. Private habitations were adorned with columns and marble. Splendid villas were built, of which the rich Romans often possessed several. The interior was adorned with works of art, obtained from Greece. The walls were covered with thin marble plates, or were painted, and divided into panes, in the middle of which were represented mythological or historical subjects. They were also surrounded with the most elegant borders. These borders were what we call *grotesques*. Almost all the successors of Augustus embellished the city more or less, erected splendid palaces and temples, and adorned, like Adrian, even the conquered countries with them. Constantine the Great transferred the imperial residence from Rome to Constantinople, so that nothing more was done for the embellishment of Rome.—But, at the time when the Romans received the art from the Greeks, it had already lost, among the latter, its perfection and purity. In Rome, it rose, indeed, in a short time, to its former height, but soon degenerated, with the continually-increasing magnificence of the emperors, into extravagance of ornament. About this time, the Roman or Composite column originated, which was employed in temples and splendid buildings. In the time of Nero, whose golden palace is celebrated, the exterior and interior of the buildings were profusely adorned.—Adrian, who encouraged artists as much as possible, was not able to restore a noble and simple taste in architecture. Instead of imitating the beautiful models already existing, the endeavor, in his time, was to invent new styles, and to embellish the beautiful more and more. Now originated the many curved and twisted ornaments, the high pedestal under the columns, the numerous bass-reliefs on the exterior of buildings, the flutings of the columns, the reduction of the same according to a curved line, the coupled columns, the reduced pilasters behind the columns, the small columns between larger ones, the round and cut pediments, and the concave friezes. Thus the art was practised from the time of Vespasian to the reign of the Antonines. Works were produced, in this period, which may still be considered as master-pieces, but which want the great and noble style of the Greeks. In the provinces, taste became still more corrupt. Architecture declined continually after the Antonines; more ornaments were continually added, which is proved particularly by the arch of the goldsmiths, so called, in Rome. Alexander Severus, indeed, himself a connoisseur, did something for its improvement, but it rapidly declined under his successors. The buildings of this time are either over-

charged with mean and trifling ornaments, as those of Palmyra, erected about 260 A. D., or they border on the rude, like those of Rome, erected under Constantine. Little was done, under the following emperors, for the embellishment of the cities, on account of the continually disturbed state of the empire. Justinian, however, built much. His principal edifice was the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. The beautiful works of ancient architecture were almost entirely destroyed by the Goths, Vandals and other barbarians, in Italy, Spain, Greece, Asia and Africa; and whatever escaped destruction remained in neglect. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, a friend of the arts, endeavored to preserve and restore the ancient buildings, and even erected several new ones, the ruins of which are still to be seen in Ravenna and Verona. We may consider this period as the era of the origin of modern art. We see a new style taking place of the ancient classical architecture, and eventually extending as far as the conquests of the Goths, through Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, a part of Germany, and even to England, whither, however, the Goths did not penetrate. Whether this modern architecture, which is called *Gothic*, originated from the Germans, is not decided. We find, in the buildings erected under Theodoric, nothing attempted but simplicity, strength, and the display of national taste in their exterior (the interior is unknown to us). But the buildings erected during the Lombard dominion in Italy (from 568), and all the monastic architecture of that time, have been erroneously called Gothic. Since the error was perceived, it has been distinguished, by the name of the old Gothic, from the proper Gothic, which is called the modern Gothic. The Lombards entertained no respect for antiquities, and neither spared nor preserved them. Whatever they built was tasteless and faulty. On the exterior of their churches they placed small semicircular columns; and small pillars in a row along the cornice of the pediments; in the interior, coarse pillars united by semicircular arches; the small windows and doors were finished with semicircles; the columns, capitals and arches were often overlaid with incongruous sculpture; the roofs of the naves covered with beams and boards, which were afterwards changed into arches, and on this account, often required arched buttresses on the outside. This Lombard style in architecture clearly proves the decline of science and art. It was employed, in the 7th century, in Pavia, the chief city of the Lombard kingdom, in the erection of the churches of St. John and St. Michael; at Parma, in the church of St. John; at Bergamo, in the church of St. Julia; in the chapel of Altenotting, in Bavaria, in the castle of Nuremberg, in the Scottish church at Ratisbon, &c.

To be continued.

NEW INVENTIONS.

KINGSLEY'S COMPENSATING SPRING.

This spring is intended for the draught and bumper of railroad cars, but will answer equally well for riding springs. The invention consists of a metallic tube or cylinder, within which is a piston and rod. The space between the cylinder and rod is occupied by a cylinder of prepared India Rubber, extending from the piston to the cylinder-heads being connected to both; or two cylinders of rubber may extend from a central piston to the cylinder heads at each end; or two pistons may be used, with rods extending through the cylinder heads in opposite directions, the space between the two pistons being also occupied by a cylinder of India rubber.—*Scientific American*.

ROTARY DRYING MACHINE.

Mr. N. S. Risley of New York, has invented a machine for facilitating the drying of wool, clothes, or other fibrous articles. From an examination of an engraving and explanation in the paper last quoted, we are inclined to think it one of the most meritorious inventions of late years; it is indeed "a new invention

for a new purpose, or for a purpose for which few of any mechanical inventions have ever been used."

TANNING LEATHER.

We learn from the N. Y. True Sun, that Mr. Snyder of Ohio, has "contrived a mode and machinery to puncture the entire hide before being placed in the tan. The hide being filled with small holes, the tan acts upon it immediately, and converts into perfect leather in the short space of six or eight weeks."

This is a grand improvement indeed. Formerly two years were necessary to complete the tanning of a hide; which made a large capital necessary to carry on the business. Mr. Snyder lately went to London, and has taken out patents in England, France, and Holland. The celebrated Dr. Ure considers it the most important and useful invention that has been made for many years.

The alteration of the tariff in England in regard to leather, has opened a new market for American leather; and when Mr. Snyder's mode comes into general use, the quantity manufactured in the United States will be increased 50 per cent, and find a ready and profitable market in London and Liverpool.

TELEGRAPHIC WRITING MACHINE.

The convict in the Penitentiary at Trenton, who invented the legislative voting machine, has since produced an instrument capable of printing the telegraphic language with the same rapidity that a man can touch the keys of a finger board, and which operates with one wire. A certain time is not required to make the letters as in Morse's and House's; touching the key does not make the letter; it only sets an instrument in motion, which goes on itself very rapidly, makes the letter, and then stops.

LAMP WITHOUT A WICK.

The Scientific American details a plan for burning oil without a wick, the invention of a yet nameless citizen of Boston. The inventor thus describes it:

"The fluid to be burnt is put into any suitable reservoir for holding it. This reservoir is placed above, and a little on one side of the point where it is to be burnt. From this reservoir, there is to be a pipe, which is to project downwards and turned or bent out horizontal. At the end of this pipe there is to be a short glass tube set in. The top of this tube is enlarged into a cup-like form, and sets up perpendicular in it. The pipe which this is set into has a faucet valve in it, the same as in a gas pipe. This valve is to open and close the connection between the reservoir and glass tube. When the fluid is to be burnt, the valve is opened to allow the fluid to pass through it into the glass tube, up to its surface. It is now to be closed until the fluid in the tube is fired, when it is opened enough to allow it to pass through as fast as it will burn without smoking. By turning the valve it regulates the passage of the fluid to give more or less light, as in a gas pipe valve. The shape of the cup part of the tube may be of any suitable form, to give the air a free chance to combine with or support the combustion of the burning fluid, and of a size suited to the amount of light required."

DISTANCE REPORTER.

Mr. James Stone, of New York, has invented a distance clock, capable of indicating the distance travelled from one rod to 3000 miles—a very important instrument we should imagine.

IMPROVED PAINT MILL.

Mr. Emerson Goddard of Petersham, Mass., has constructed an excellent mill for grinding paints, &c., and which can be afforded as low as \$3 or \$3 50. In its operation, the rolling, and crushing, and frictional principles are ingeniously united, and in a manner that will accomplish double the work in proportion to the resistance or power applied, that is done in the ordinary mill.—*Scientific American*

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.



"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, MARCH 11, 1847.

We shall next week commence a sketch of the Life of the Hon ZADOCK PRATT, with a portrait of this distinguished Mechanic, the portrait is now in the hands of the artist.

CONVICT LABOR.—Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received by the inspectors of this prison, at their office here, until Wednesday the 14th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the employment of the Convict COOPERS confined here, or that may hereafter be sentenced to this prison, during the continuance of the contract: the contract to continue for five years from the first of May next. The proposals must state the price per day for each man; the payments to be made at the end of each month.—The inspectors reserve, for the use of the prison, all the refuse stuff not required by the contractor in the prosecution of his business; they also reserve the right of rejecting all proposals, if the interests of the state shall seem to require it. Satisfactory security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. There are Forty-one Coopers now in prison.

Mount Pleasant State Prison, Sing Sing, February 10th, 1847.
feb19td

HIRAM P. POWELL.

"For five years from the first of May next," the state will let, to the highest bidder, Convict Coopers of Mount Pleasant Prison! This is an interesting fact for the consideration of that large and useful class of Mechanics—THE COOPERS. The agent of the Sing Sing Prison, "by and with the advice" of the state, advertises for proposals for the employment of the convict coopers. The most enterprising contractor, zealous to speculate in convict labor, to the manifest injury of honest, industrious and hard-working coopers, will bid high and secure the labor of the prison coopers for five years. The price he will pay per head, will be less than half the amount the services of a good cooper command out of the prison. With this aid he will be enabled to perform a great amount of work, at prices for labor so far below the wages of those journeymen coopers who are good citizens and have families to provide for, that his competition will be utterly ruinous to them and immensely profitable to him.

How long will the state pursue this system of heartless speculation? How long will it continue to contribute so largely to the injury of its best citizens? How long will it put into the pockets of contractors for State Prison Mechanic Labor, money wrung from the scanty means of the industrious and praise-worthy of the working classes?

This cancerous evil is not so great as it used to be. Much that was wrong has been reformed away. But the advertisement placed at the head of this article is most unwelcome proof of the existence and operation of the most unwise, wicked and accursed monopoly that any government ever suffered itself to stand responsible for. There are fifty ways in which convict mechanics might be employed, that would not in any respect interfere with the labor or interests of those who are lucky enough to be honest. There is no doubt of this, and yet the state, in full view of this fact, still continues to employ them at their old trades, and in a manner too that shall at once put money in the strong box of the prison and the purse of the contractor, and expose the honest and industrious to wicked and oppressive competition.

What is true here of the coopers, is true also of the shoe-makers, hatters, tailors, masons, &c. Friends!

is it not time to act? How long shall this monstrous evil exist? It is for you to say! The power is in your hands! You may, if you will, rid yourselves of this curse at a single well-directed blow. The thunder sleeps in your stalwart arms. Just resolve to put forth your influence at the polls—just determine unalterably, that you will judiciously and unflinchingly bring to bear upon our state elections the **BALANCE OF POLITICAL POWER** that you hold—and the work will be accomplished: **Act at once, THOROUGHLY, PERMANENTLY.**

GOVERNMENT LOWERING WAGES.

We are pained to learn that the Secretary of War has seen fit to reduce the wages of the mechanics in the employ of the Government, at the Navy Yards.—A mass meeting of the mechanics was held in Washington on the 2d, and resolutions earnestly and respectfully remonstrating against the order for reduction were adopted. Mr. McCaully, Commander of the Yard, was desired to present them to the Secretary of War, and use his influence in having the order reconsidered; the men in the mean time working under the new regulations. We have no doubt they will be successful; for the same day, the workmen at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, resumed work; the Secretary having rescinded his order as applying to them.

The Government may have satisfactory reasons of its own for a step of this kind; but in our opinion it argues little of wisdom to benefit the Treasury at the expense of the laborer alone.

There are other divisions of society more able to be taxed, directly or indirectly, for the support of Government; and justice demands that those whose labors in time of need are depended upon for the accomplishment of important purposes, should not be the ones to bear the greatest share (in proportion to their means) of the tax. "The laborer is worthy of his hire"—and higher wages, too.

INVENTORS' INSTITUTE.

A number of buildings have been provided for the use and benefit of the Inventors' Institute, or new Association of American Inventors, at Perth Amboy, N. J. "The object of the Institution is to bring forward to perfection, and introduce to practical utility, the inventions of those whose circumstances are such that their inventions have hitherto been, and would otherwise continue dormant and obscure, for want of means and facilities to bring them into notice and practical use." "It is proposed to examine by appointed committees, all new inventions, and plans of improvements that may be offered, and select those which are thought worthy of being constructed or manufactured; to furnish pecuniary aid to inventors who require it, and facilities for perfecting their plans and inventions,—procure patents, and manufacture such newly invented articles as are suitable, and send patent rights by territory or otherwise, paying to inventors one half of the profits, or occasionally buying outright the inventions, paying such prices as may be mutually agreed upon." These features have not yet been adopted, but probably will be. A charter has been procured for 50 years under the title of "Perth Amboy Manufacturing Company;" and the buildings above spoken of, are already partly occupied by successful new inventions, and the manufacture of others.

Those who are in favor of encouraging and patronizing this institution, are requested to address (post-paid) Dr. Solomon Andrews, Perth Amboy, N. J., or the editor of Scientific American.

THE SENSE OF TOUCH.—It appears from the experiments of Weber, that the tips of the finger, or the tongue, are capable of appreciating the distance between the points of a pair of compasses which are only one line apart; while the arm or the thigh would confound the two impressions together, even at the distance of thirty lines.

THE FORCE OF EXPANSION.

The force of expansion in solid, is equal to the mechanical force which would be necessary to produce similar results in stretching or compressing them: thus in a bar of iron heated so as to increase its length a quarter of an inch, by this slow and quiet process, exerts a power against any obstacle by which it may be attempted to confine it; equal to that which would be required to reduce its length by compression, to an equal amount. On withdrawing the heat, it would exert an equal power in returning to its former dimensions. Such a force as this is capable of being applied to a variety of useful purposes, when properly directed; and of producing very destructive effects in constructions of art, when not properly provided against. Few, probably are aware of the fact, that M. Molard, by an application of this force, restored the equilibrium of a building in Paris, the walls of which had been pressed outwards by the incumbent weight. The same process has since been applied to the restoration of the Cathedral at Armagh, in Ireland.

Experience has taught engineers that it is dangerous to attempt to confine such a force as this, and that it is necessary to make provision for these expansions and contractions, particularly in the metallic constructions which are now so common. In iron pipes for the conveyance of gas and water, when the lengths are very considerable, some of the junctions are rendered moveable, so that by the end of one pipe sliding into that of another, the accidental changes due to temperature are provided for. Even in the shoeing of a horse, injurious consequences will follow from neglect or ignorance of this principal. If a horse shoe be applied in a heated state, the hoof will certainly be injured by its subsequent contraction.

It has been stated by philosophers that the law of expansion by heat, and contraction by cold, is all but universal. There is but one real exception to it known, and this occurs in water. It has been established by the most careful and decisive experiments that water not only expands in the act of passing from the liquid to the solid state; but increases its volume in the act of cooling, some time before it reaches its freezing point. Thus expansion commences when the temperature is reduced to about 40° of Fahrenheit, or eight degrees above the point of congelation, and it increases in an increasing ratio, until the liquid solidifies.

ABSTRACT AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

Experience, or the reputed evidence of our senses, and the irresistible persuasion of the mind, that "like causes produce like effects," constitute the sound foundation of natural knowledge. It deeply concerns us that we should correctly distinguish the difference between abstract and natural science. The contrast between these two great divisions of science has been forcibly represented by one of the living masters of both. "A clever man," Sir John Herschell has observed, "shut up alone, and allowed unlimited time, might reason out for himself all the truths of mathematics, by proceeding from the simple notions of space and number of which he cannot divest himself, without ceasing to think; but he could never tell, by any effort of reasoning, what would become of a lump of sugar if immersed in water, or what impression would be produced upon the eye by mixing the colors of yellow and blue."

Experience then must be our guide; not the mere passive experience of observation, but the active experience of experiment; that is, we must not only carefully observe phenomena as they spontaneously present themselves to us in the ordinary course of nature, but we must purposely contrive and vary circumstances in order that we may observe them.

To personal experience we must also add the well attested experience of others; and the experience of past ages, as well as of the present; and by perseverance in following this course, it will lead us to that intimate knowledge of the order of creation, which constitutes science, and which is an object of ambition worthy of a natural creature.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KENTUCKY.

Our thanks are due to TAL. P. SHAFFNER, Esq., Secretary of the Kentucky Historical Society, for a copy of a memorial from that Society, in relation to a Geological Survey of the State of Kentucky. It contains a short communication from the committee appointed by the society, to open a correspondence with scientific and practical geologists, introducing letters from Henry Silliman of Yale College, Dr. Jackson of Boston, and Drs. Owen and Norwood of Indiana, gentlemen distinguished for their devotion to geological pursuits. These letters form the bulk of the work, and most forcibly set forth the claims of such a survey upon the favorable regard of the representatives of the people of the state of Kentucky. We hope they will be met in the right spirit, and the cause of science receive a new impetus in the patriotic states of "far west." We trust, also, that the wishes of the people in this matter may not be thwarted by the unlucky presence in the Kentucky legislature of such addled pated asses as have dignified ours of late years—men who can see no benefit to be derived from a geological survey, and condemn the expenditure of public money in such an undertaking; but who will not hesitate to vote for loaning hundreds of thousands forever paying railroads; thus narrowing down the cause of science, to the sciences of public swindling.

RIGHTS OF MECHANICS.

We find the following capital article upon the "Rights of Mechanics," in a late No. of the Worcester Evening Budget. It tells much wholesome truth, calculated for the meridian of Political Parties. What is here said, and said plainly, to the Legislature of Mass., is applicable as to the Solons of our own Senate and Assembly, and indeed to all Legislators throughout the United States, who are so fruitful in plans and promises, but so barren in substantial good works.

There is one thing puzzles us sorely, and that is why our law givers are so averse to the making of laws designed to protect the interests and secure the rights of the working mechanics. We say working mechanics, for there are some, who, because they have seen a plane, and heard of such a thing as an adze, or perchance may own them and a shop full of workmen to boot, think they have an undoubted, and one would sometimes think sole claim to the title mentioned. But we mean your true off-coat and go-to-work mechanics, who are not afraid of toil, and who are compelled to bear the burden and heat of the day.

Why, we ask, have the journeyman carpenters, masons, and others who are engaged in the construction of buildings, found so great difficulty in persuading the Legislature of the necessity of a lien law, to secure them for their labor? True a lien law now exists; but that it is of no avail to the class we have mentioned, the occurrences of every day fully prove. Our good Whig friends are very anxious to protect the "rights of American labor;" our Democratic friends are emphatically the friends of the workingmen; the Liberty party claim to be, par excellence, the friends of free and protected labor; while the Native party are clamorous for measures to protect the rights and interests of our native mechanics. And notwithstanding all, the poor workingmen are left as defenceless as ever, and when they ask for a lien upon the buildings they construct, or a law to regulate the hours of toil, they are put off with evasive answers, and their petitions treated with coldness and neglect.

Why this should be so is matter of no little surprise. Petitions for charters of railroads, banks, manufacturing corporations, and other institutions by which "monied" men are enabled to heap their millions, meet with little opposition. Our legislators are easily persuaded of the importance of these institutions—to those who petition for them; but a law that secures to the mechanic the means upon which only he has to rely to support his own existence and that of his wife and little ones—why, such a law must not be passed in too great haste; it must be clearly seen that it does not conflict with the rights of some monied—swindler; and finally must be deferred to the next Legislature!

Shame, shame, we say, upon such shuffling; conduct so base would disgrace a Legislature of Hottentots. Let the rights of the workingmen be respected and protected. Let the different parties profess less, and evince more sympathy for them; or if not, let the workingmen see to it themselves, and send such men to make the laws as know and will respect their rights.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Funeral of Capt. Morris.

The funeral procession in honor to the lamented LEWIS N. MORRIS, took place yesterday in this city, agreeably to the published arrangements.

The ceremonies were of a most impressive character, and on a scale which perhaps has never been exceeded in this city. The weather though cold, was not unpleasant, and the immense concourse of citizens and visitors who took part in the ceremonial, and who thronged the city to witness it, evinced the high place which the deceased held in the estimation of his fellow citizens and the public at large.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Committee of Arrangements, to the Grand Marshal and his Assistants, for the admirable manner in which everything was carried out—nor to those who took part in the ceremonies, for the order and exactness with which their respective parts were performed. A more brilliant or effective military and civic display, we do not recollect to have witnessed in this city—and for much of this, our citizens are indebted to the military and fire companies of Troy and Schenectady.

At the appointed hour, the several military and civic associations took the positions assigned them in the vicinity of St. Peter's Church on State street—where there were funeral services according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The body having been previously deposited in the vestibule of St. Peter's, was borne into the body of the church, the Rev. Dr. POTTER preceding, and reading the impressive words, (the organ alternating a dirge-like strain)—"I am the resurrection and the life" &c. The congregation being seated, the prescribed services were read by the Rev. Mr. KIP, concluding with the 15th chapter 1st Corinthians, commencing "Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept." The solemn service for the dead, having been closed by Dr. POTTER, the body was taken in charge by the Morris Guards, placed upon the hearse, and borne in procession through the principal streets of the city to the place of sepulture.

The route of the procession was down State street to Pearl, up Pearl to Patroon, down Patroon to Broadway, down Broadway to Lydius, up Lydius, Rose and Hamilton to Pearl, up Pearl to State, and thence up Washington to the public vaults.—*Argus*.

LABOR IS IN THE FIELD!

At the Regular meeting of the Reform Association, held at the City Hall on Thursday evening last, the meeting was called to order by the president and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Woodruff a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the association:

The chair appointed Messrs. Andrews, Street, Bilson, and Capron, such committee.

The committee reported the names of the following gentlemen:

For President—N. J. BROWN,
For V. President—MEYERS,
For Recording Secretary—J. BROOKS,
For Corresponding Sec.—J. G. WOODRUFF,
For Treasurer—MR. FOSSARD.

who were unanimously elected officers of the association, until the first of May next.

Mr. Woodruff moved that a committee of three be appointed to procure a suitable room for a place of meeting for this association, to procure speakers, and likewise to interrogate certain persons who are understood to be candidates for office, in reference to their view in relation to National Reform, &c. Messrs. Woodruff, Tanner, and Benson were appointed such committee.

When upon motion the meeting adjourned.

The Irish people are proverbial for philanthropy and nobleness of heart. The three Catholic churches in town, on Sunday last, subscribed as much almost as the entire city.

News from the Army.

By the schooner Delta at New Orleans on the 1st inst., we have news from Tampico to the 20th ult.

General Scott arrived at Tampico on the 19th, where it was reported that Vera Cruz had been evacuated by order of Santa Anna, and the enemy's troops marched to the interior.

Mr. Lumsden writes to the Picayune from Tampico, 18th ultimo, that he has seen a letter from a Mexican officer to a friend, dated San Luis, the 9th, which states that Santa Anna was to march on Saltillo preparatory to attacking Monterey. Gen. Urrea with 5,000 troops at Victoria, was to attack Matamoros, and that both expeditions must prove successful. The writer of this letter is Santa Anna's private Secretary, and he says they shall give the Yankees hot work in the North while General Scott is marching on Vera Cruz.

It is pretty certain that Santa Anna is now at Saltillo, and it is even reported that he had engaged in a conflict with Gen. Taylor; but the latter is not believed at Tampico.

Gen. Scott has issued orders to punish all crimes committed by Mexicans or Americans not provided for by the army clause, after trial by a military commission, according to the laws of the United States.

The Propeller Washington arrived at New Orleans 20th Feb. from Brazos 23d. Gen. Butler came passenger. He is suffering so much from his wounds that he is disabled for active service.

Gen. Taylor with Briggs's and Thomas's batteries and the 2d Mississippi regiment, arrived at Saltillo on 2d February, had taken a position at Aqua Nueva. All the troops were to go there on the 10th, except a few to remain in town.

There is little doubt but that Gen. Minon will give Gen. Taylor considerable trouble. It is stated that Gen. Taylor wants light troops very much. A letter from Brazos, dated 22d of February, says that Taylor was busy making water tanks, and collecting a large train of wagons and pack mules. The enemy had apparently left that part of the country for parts unknown—supposed toward Vera Cruz.

Gen. Worth's division had all embarked except the Dragoons and light Batteries. Gen. Worth would sail in a day or two in the Edith.

The Atrevida at New Orleans from Campeachy, 19th February, brings news that the British Royal Mail steamer Tweed, was lost on the 12th February north-east of Cardenas. Sixty persons were drowned. An expedition was sent from Campeachy to her assistance.

ACCIDENT.—A team belonging to Mr. Vandenberg of this city, broke through the ice, between Greenbush and Ferry street, yesterday. The sleigh was laden with plank. The horses were saved by the efforts of a number of persons who came to the rescue the moment the accident was discovered. The ice was not more than six inches thick. Several other teams broke through yesterday at the same point; but no serious accident occurred. The ice is becoming rotten, and great caution should be exercised in passing upon it with teams.—[*Eve. Journal*].

AN EMINENT MAN DEAD.—Silas Wood, many years member of Congress from Long Island, died at Huntington on Tuesday last, in the 78th year of his age. He wrote a history of Long Island, and was a man of unblemished character, ability and frugality, a good neighbor and friend.

A Mexican correspondent of the New-York Sun says that Santa Anna will be made Temporary Dictator, with full and absolute power to continue the war or make peace at his discretion. Every thing in and out of Congress was tending to this result.

Two boys were arrested the other day, in Utica, and sent to jail for stealing newspapers. We hope to make examples of some of the young rascals who are continually stealing our papers from the doors of subscribers. We will pay a fair reward for the arrest of any of these young scamps.—*Knickerbocker*.

The receipts of the Bible Society in February were \$14,016.

DEATH.—The New Haven Herald of Tuesday notices the death there on the 1st inst., of Mr. JOSEPH N. CLARKE, a well known citizen of that place. He was the President of the Mutual Security Insurance company.

WELL DONE.—Harnden & Co. carried to Liverpool \$145,000 by the Cambria, made up of small remittances from the poor and laboring Irish in this country to their suffering friends and relatives at home.

Arago says that out of 281,000,000 chances for a comet to strike the earth, there is but one favorable to that result.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office from the 26th of January, 1847, to the 10th of February, 1847, inclusive.

To Samuel H. Lewis, of New York, for improvement in the Filtering Stop Cock. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To Jesse Read, of Marshfield, Mass., for improvement in Steering Apparatus for Vessels. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To Job Sheldon, of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in Planing Machines. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To Alfred C. Jones, of New Orleans, La., for improvement in Steam Presses. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To William D. Hills, of Cuyahoga, Ohio, for improvement in Harness Buckles. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To Joseph Heygel, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in Snut Machines. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To John A. Roebbling, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in apparatus for passing Suspension Wires for Bridges across Rivers, &c. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To James Rowe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvements in Carriage Wheels. Patented Jan. 26, 1847.

To Daniel Ball, of Albany, New York, for improvement in apparatus for Closing Doors. Patented Feb. 1, 1847.

To Moses Coburn, of Savannah, Geo., for improvement in combining Metallic Reeds with Piano Fortes. Patented Feb. 1, 1847.

To H. H. King, of New York, for improvement in Shower Baths. Patented Feb. 1, 1847.

To Charles W. Granniss, of Collins, New York, for improvement in Heating Elevated Ovens. Patented Feb. 1, 1847.

To Lemuel Lyon, of Roxbury, Mass., for improvement in the manufacture of Hat Bodies. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To A. W. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in Trusses. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To Elbridge Webber and Nathan O. Mitchell, of Gardiner, Me., for improvement in machinery for Turning Tree Nails. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To Samuel Loveland, of Oswego, New York, for improvement in the Floating Dry Dock. Patented Feb. 5, 1847. Ante dated 7th of Nov. 1846.

To Lott McGill, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in machinery for Planing Slats. Patented Feb. 5, 1847. Ante dated 27th of Nov. 1847.

To Frederick D. Sampson, of Brookfield, Conn., for improvement in Straw Cutters. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To Richard Bacon of Simsbury, Conn., for improvement in Fuses for Blasting, &c. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To Robert Brannan, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in Composition for Paints. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To Charles Pope and Kasson Frazer, of Syracuse, New York, for improvement in Harness Saddles. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To Albert Eames, of Chicopee Falls, Mass. for improvement in wrought iron Cannon. Patented Feb. 5, 1847.

To Elijah Horner, of East Brook, Pa., for improvement in obtaining Flax Seed Oil. Patented Feb. 9, 1847.

To A. B. Taylor, and H. A. Burr, of New York, for improvement in machinery for making Hat Bodies. Patented Feb. 9, 1847.

To James Armstrong and Hardy Herring, of Near Lisbon, N. C., for improvements in Water Wheels. Patented Feb. 9, 1847.

To Ralph Reed of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in Mariners' Time Compasses. Patented Feb. 9, 1847.

To John Lewis, of New Haven, Conn., for improvement in Barrel Machinery. Patented Feb. 10, 1847.

—Scientific American.

NEW-YORK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 2.

ASHES.

Pots, 1st sort, 46, 4 87a5 00 | Pearls, 1846, 5 80a—

CANDLES.

Mould, tallow, per lb, 9a11 | Sperin, per lb, 26a28
Dipped, do. —a— | Stearic, per lb, 26a38

COAL.

Liverpool, p ch, 6 50a7 00 | Anthracite, ton, 6 00a7 00
Newcastle, 6 25a6 50 | Scotch, 6 50a7 00

COFFEE.

Brazil, lb, 7a8
St. Domingo, lb, 6a7

COPPER.

Pig, per lb, 18a19
Bolts, 24a25

COTTON.

N. Orleans, lb, 8a13 | Florida, lb, 8a13
Alabama, lb, 9a13 | Upland, lb, 8a12

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Genesee, brl, 7 00a— | Michigan, brl, 6 41a6 44
Ohio F. H. brl, 6 50a6 62 | Fredericksburg, 6 00a6 50
Troy, brl, 6 62a6 75 | Petersburg, 6 00a6 50
Balt. Howard-st, 6 75a6 87 | Rye Flour, 4 50a5 00
Rich. City Mills, 6 87a7 00 | Indian Meal, 5 00a5 13
Georgetown, 6 50a6 75 | Ind. Meal, hhd, family use, 17 50a18 00
Alexandria, 6 50a6 87

FLOUR.—The market continues firm, and no lots of pure Genesee can be had below \$7 06 1-4a\$7 12 1-2. Mixed Michigan and Oswego \$7. There have been sales of about 3000 brls. at the above quotations. To arrive after the opening of the canal 5000 brls. Michigan and Genesee sold at \$6a\$6 12 1/2 and 5000 do. to arrive in May p. n. t. Sales 500 brls. fancy Ohio at \$7 37 1/2a\$7 50. For Meal there is an increased demand and 10,000a12,000 brls. Jersey and Brandywine sold at \$5 06 1/2a\$ 5 12 1/2 on the spot. Rye flour nominally \$5 12 1-2.

GRAIN.

Wheat, white, b, 1 40a1 60 | Corn, mixed, 0 96a1 00
Wheat, red, bu, 1 30a1 35 | Barley, western, 0 70a0 76
Rye, per bush, 0 90a— | Oats, N. & S. 0 48a0 50

GRAIN.—White wheat is scarce. Sales 3000 bush. Jersey at 140a150c. Corn is scarcely so firm as it was, nor so active: sales 25,000 bush. 94a96c. for southern white and yellow; 95a99c. for Jersey yellow; sales 20,000 bush. western to arrive in June at 75c. and 10,000 do. on the opening of the river at 94c. Rye is 88a90c. with sales of 1000 bush. Barley is dull. Oats are 50c. on the spot; sales 5000 bush. to arrive at 44c. Sales 200 brls. white beans at 144c. per bush.

GROCERIES.—At auction 200 hhd. N. O. Sugar at 8a8 1/2c. Molasses is heavy, with rather a disposition to depress the market.

HOPS.—First sort, 1846, per lb. 9a11c.

IRON.

Pig, En. & Sc. 33 —a 34 — | Bar, Am. rol'd, 87 50a90 —
Pig, Am. No. 130 00a 32 50 | Eng. refined, 87 50a90 —
Do. common, 22 50a 25 — | Eng. com, 75 —a77 50
Bar, Rus. psi 100 —a102 50 | Rus sht, 1st qu. — 11a— 12
Do. new, —a — | Eng. & Am. — 5a— 6
Do. Swedes, 87 50a — | Hoop, cwt, 5 50a 6 50

LEAD.

Pig, per lb, 4 25a4 37 | Sheet, per lb, — 5a— 6
Bar, — 4a— 5

LEATHER.

Oak, per lb, 17a21 | Hemlock, middle, lb, 14a15
Hemlock, light, 15a18 | Heavy and damaged, 11a14

PLASTER PARIS, per ton, 2 12a2 25

PROVISIONS.

Beef, mess, brl, 9 00a9 75 | Pork, mess, 15 00a15 25
Beef, prime, 7 00a7 50 | Pork, prime, 12 25a13 00
Hog's lard, lb, 9a 10 | Hams, smok'd, 6a 10
Butter, Orange co, 18a 19 | Butter, dairy, 13a 20
do Grease, 6 7 | Cheese, Am., 6a 8

PROVISIONS.—Pork continues without activity, but mess is firm at \$14 75, and prime dull at \$12 50. For Beef the market is steady at \$8 75a9 50, and \$11a12 for country and city; tierces are scarce and held high. Lard is less firm: small sales kegs at 10 1/2c. Pickled Hams, sales 50 brls. at 9c. Butter and Cheese firm and in fair request.

RICE.

Ordinary, 4 75a5 09 | Good to prime, 4 87a5 12

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, March 8.

At market, 1026 Beef Cattle, 75 cows and calves, and 1000 sheep and lambs.

Beef Cattle.—The state of our market since our last warrants no material revision of the prices then quoted. \$6 to \$8 is about the ordinary average, tho' a few sales of very prime qualities are reported as high as \$9a\$10—about 200 left over.

Cows and Calves.—All at market met a ready sale at prices rather higher than last week. The sales ranged principally from \$15, \$25, to \$35.

Grand Fancy Exhibition Ball.

MR. A. G. GRAVES respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Albany and its vicinity, that his Ball will take place at Bleecker Hall, on Tuesday evening March 16, 1847; on which occasion he will have the pleasure of presenting a splendid variety of Ballet and Fancy Dances by forty of his juvenile pupils. Quadrille dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. Fancy dancing at 9.

Carriages to commence running at half past 6. Transient Tickets \$1 50, to admit one or more ladies. All of Mr. G.'s pupils and subscribers in and out of the city, will have admission for \$1 00. Tickets may be had of Mr. G. at the Hall, and at his residence 89 Hamilton street. Carriage list at the Hall during the day. mh11 1*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, where he intends to make to order first rate Boots and Shoes; and will warrant them to fit as well, if not better, than those of any other shop in the city. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice selection of manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he thinks will be found on trial a choice article. d3 D. D. RAMSAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 3 Delavan House, Broadway, Albany.—The subscriber having removed his Boot and Shoe Store from North Pearl street to the above place, is now ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored. [d3] DAVID D. RAMSAY.

MUFFS AND ROBES.—At No. 3 Exchange.

Received this morning the largest and best selected assortment ever offered to the public, consisting of MUFFS—Fine Isabella Bear, Stone do, Black do, Grisley do; Blue Fox, Wood do, Red do; Nat. Lynx, Taft do, Black do.

Together with a large assortment of Chinchella Grey Squirrel, Wolf, imitation Lynx, black and natural Jenett and Coney.

ROBES.—Trimmed: Martin, Jenett, Wolf and Coney. Untrimmed: No. 1 Buffalo Robes. No. 1 extra assorted do. Indian tanned do.

GLOVES.—Gentlemen's driving Plucked and Unplucked Otter and Seal Gloves. Ladies' Otter and Musk Riding Gloves.

CAPS.—Otter, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Boas, silk Pinch, Fur Trimmed, Cloth, Youth's, and Children's Velvet.

Also, Bows, Neck Ties, Umbrellas and Canes, which are offered to the public at a small advance. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. d10 GOODWIN & McKINNY, 3 Exchange.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The course of Lectures for the present season will be continued as follows:—

Tuesday, Feb. 16—Clarkson N. Potter, esq., of Union College. Subject—Mohammed.

Friday, Feb. 19—Theodore R. Van Ingen, esq., of Schenectady. Subject—Progress.

Tuesday, Feb. 22 (Washington's birthday)—Dr. Wm. B. Sprague. Subject—Washington.

Friday, Feb. 26—Rev. S. D. Burchard, of New York city. Subject—The History and Uses of Poetry.

Tuesday, March 2—Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, of Albany. Subject—The Earl of Chatham.

Friday, March 5—Alfred B. Street, esq., of Albany.

Tuesday, March 9—Prof. Taylor Lewis, of N. York University. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, Chairman Lec. Committee. d31

PICTORIAL BOOK BINDING.

NEW and elegant specimens of Binding for HARPER'S BIBLE and VERPLANK'S SHAKESPEARE, to which the attention of the public is solicited, at H. H. HOFFMAN'S, No. 71 state st, Albany.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Goodwin & McKinney, Hatters, will introduce Leary & Co's Spring Style which will be the prevailing style of the season. On Wednesday, March 3. All orders left at the Great Hat Emporium, No. 3 Exchange, will be promptly attended to. mar 1115

Will the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN send us their number containing an engraving of the One-man-power Electro Magnetic Machine?

NOTICE.

The National Reformers will meet this evening at the City Hall, in the Grand Jury Room, No. 3, at half past seven o'clock. The MECHANICS and WORKINGMEN are earnestly requested to attend. An address may be expected. March 11.

NOTICE.

The Albany Group of Associationists meet every Wednesday evening, at Blunt's Buildings, 3d story, cor. State and Pearl sts; entrance on State. It.

DIED.

On Tuesday, 9th inst. MICHAEL HENNESSY, aged 31 years, after a long and painful sickness which he bore with Christian fortitude.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS READING.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.

FROM a magnificent Poem, by Philip James Bailey, an English Barrister at Law, entitled *FESTUS*, we propose to cull a few sparkling gems for our readers.

This is a work little known in this country; but which deserves to be read by every lover of true poetry. Its plot we cannot be expected to detail; but will at a future day give a critic upon it, by one of the first writers of the age. We must, however, premise by stating, that *FESTUS* is a young man, supposed to be "predestined" to salvation. *LUCIFER*, the Prince of Hell, appears before God, and demands liberty to tempt *FESTUS*, and if possible, to his eternal ruin.—These are the two principal characters. In the interview between *Lucifer* and the Almighty, the *Angel of Earth* has misgivings of the safety of earth, if the fiend be permitted to range it freely. *Lucifer* exulting exclaims:

" 'Tis Earth shall lead destruction; she shall end. The Stars shall wonder why she comes no more On her accustomed orbit, and the Sun Miss one of his eleven of light; the Moon, An orphan orb, shall seek for Earth for aye, Through Time's untrodden depths, and find her not; No more shall Morn, out of the holy east, Stream o'er the amber air her level light; Nor Evening, with the spectral fingers, draw Her star-spent curtain round the head of Earth; Her footsteps never thence again shall grace The blue sublime of Heaven. Her grave is dug. I see the Stars, night-clad, all gathering In long and dark procession. Death's at work. And one by one, shall all yon wandering worlds, Whether in orb'd path they roll, or trail, In an inestimable length of light, Their golden train of tresses after them, Cease; and the Sun, centre and sire of light, The key-stone of the world-built arch of heaven Be left in burning solitude. The Stars, Which stand as thick as dew-drops on the field Of Heaven, and all they comprehend, shall pass. The spirits of all worlds shall all depart To their great destinies; and thou and I, Greater in grief than worlds, shall live as now. In Hell's dark annals there is something writ Which shall amaze man yet."

Here is another beautiful passage, in which *Festus* says:

"These are points from which we can command our life; When the soul sweeps the future like a glass; And coming things, full freighted with our fate, Jut out, dark, on the offing of the mind. Let them come! Many will go down in sight; In the billow's joyous dash of death go down."

Festus requires of *Lucifer* that he shall "Call up the dead!"

LUCIFER. "Let rest while they rest! For free from pain and from this world's wear and tear It may be a relief to them that rot; And it must be that at the day of doom, If mortals should take up immortal life, They will curse me with a thunder which shall shake The Sun from out the socket of his sphere!"

Again, *Festus* apostrophizes *Night*:

"Stringing the stars at random round her head Like a pearl net-work, there she sits—bright night! I love *Night* more than *Day*—she is lovely. But I love *Night* the most because she brings My love to me in dreams which scarcely lie; Oh! all but truth, and lovelier oft than truth! Let me have dreams like these, sweet *Night* forever, When I shall wake no more; an endless dream Of love and holy beauty 'mid the stars."

Festus and *Lucifer* meet at sunrise upon a mountain, when the former bursts out into a magnificent apostrophe to *Earth*:

"All thine rejoice in thee; Thou in thyself for aye; rolling through air As seraph's song out of their trumpet lips Rolls round the skies of Heaven. See the Sun! God's crest upon His azure shield the Heavens. Canst thou, a spirit, look upon him?"

LUCIFER. Aye, I led him from the void, where he was wrought, By this right hand, up to the glorious seat His brightness overshadows."

How delicately beautiful is this passage:

"See that sweet cloud! It is watching us I am certain.

What have we here to make thee stay one second?

Away! thy sisters wait thee in the west, The blushing bridesmaids of the Sun and Sea. I would I were like thee, thou little cloud, Ever to live in Heaven: or seeking Earth, To let my spirit down in drops of love: To sleep with *Night* upon her dewy lap; And, the next dawn, back with the Sun to Heaven; And so on through eternity, sweet cloud!"

Here are two lines, containing a volume of meaning:

"And all Morality can teach is—Bear!
And all Religion can inspire is—Hope!"

What is *STUDY*? *Festus* tells us:

"It is to think While thought is standing thick upon the brain As dew upon the brow—for thought is brain sweat; And gathering quick and dark, like storms in summer, Until convulsed, condensed, in lightning sport It plays upon the heavens of the mind— Opens the hemisphered abysses here, And we become revealers to ourselves."

C. KILLMER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
Nos. 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broad-
way and Hudson street, ALBANY.

BOOK PRINTING.
Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

PAMPHLETS.
Reports, Addresses, Catalogues, Sermons, Speeches, etc., and Pamphlets of all kinds, with or without covers, done at short notice, in any style required.

Special attention paid to printing the Constitutions of the Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, I. O. O. F., &c.

CARD PRINTING.
Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,
For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.
Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,
Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,
Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

OFFICE OF
THE SON OF TEMPERANCE AND RECHABITE.

ALBANY CIGAR DEPOT.
The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has continually on hand for sale, a large and excellent assortment of Regalia, Principe Havana, and L'Norma Cigars, which he offers on the most advantageous terms, to wholesale or retail dealers.

d10 CHARLES W. LEWIS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Any quantity of old Newspapers and Pamphlets in sheets, suitable for wrapping paper.

Messrs. GOODWIN & MCKINNEY having purchased my interest in the HAT AND CAP establishment, No. 3 Exchange, I cheerfully recommend them to the public for a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. Their experience in the business will be a sufficient guaranty that all articles in their line that are offered to the public for style and beauty of finish, will not be excelled in this or any other city.

LE GRAND SMITH.

HAT EMPORIUM.
GOODWIN & MCKINNEY, successors to Le Grand Smith, manufacturers and dealers in HATS, CAPS, and FURS, No. 3, Exchange, Albany. We earnestly solicit the continuation of the former patronage to this establishment, assuring them that they shall be served to the best of our abilities, and to their perfect satisfaction.

ALFRED GOODWIN. d10. [A. M. MCKINNEY.
HENRY R. HOFFMAN, Book-Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, No. 71 State street (up stairs), Albany. Plain and Fancy Binding executed in the first style of the art. Blank Books manufactured to any pattern. d3

DANIEL TRUE, Die Sinker, may be found at No. 585 Broadway. Engraves Seals, Door Plates, &c. Cuts book-binders' Stamps and Dies, also Jeweler's and Silver-smiths' Dies, &c. d10

S CALES.



Consisting of forty varieties, viz: Double Beam portable Platform Scales, 12 sizes. Single Beam ditto, 8 sizes. Single and double Beam Dormant Platform Scales, 8 sizes. Railroad, Hvy and Coal Scales, made any size required. Double beam Counter Scales, 4 sizes. Single beam " 2 sizes. Common beam " 4 sizes. Brass beam " for Druggists' and Grocers' use. Patent Ballances, &c. All of which are graduated to either American or foreign weight and ready boxed for shipping. Persons in want of Scales will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large assortment on hand and for sale at his Depot, 114 Front street, corner of Wall, New-York, or at the manufactory at Lansingburgh. For sale by HUMPHREY & LANSING, No. 63 State street, Albany.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
Rooms 496 Northwest corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, ALBANY.
Where the subscriber would be pleased to see his acquaintances and the public generally, especially those who intend sitting for Portraits.
Thankful for past favors, he hereby solicits a continuance of the same. Prices reasonable and warranted to please all.
N. B. Particular attention paid to calls for sketching from a corpse. As the subscriber has had much experience, he doubts not that he may please all, by producing a likeness to the life, a thing many think almost impossible—nevertheless 'tis true.
Feb. 13, 1847. 1117 AUGUSTUS PRIME.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.—These Bitters are unquestionably one of the best Medicines in use for cleansing the system of morbid or superfluous bile, removing the yellowness of the skin, exciting action, and restoring tone and energy to the digestive apparatus and organic system. It is therefore with confidence that I recommend this article in the following ailments, feeling secure of a favorable testimony from those who may try it, viz.—Loss of, or weak appetite, general feeling of languor, disinclination to bodily or mental exertion, irritable and dejected temper, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, pain or fullness in the stomach after eating, flatulency, heartburn, headache, giddiness, lassitude, palpitation, costive habits, &c., &c. Also for hemorrhoids, or piles, which are always caused by a faulty state of the biliary or digestive organs.

Prepared and sold at No. 72 Congress street, Troy, N. Y. Price 75 cts. per bottle.

P. W. BARRINGER,
Botanic Physician.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

DR. N. S. DEAN,
Nos. 19 and 21, Norton st., Albany, has established an INFIRMARY, for the reception of patients, who are afflicted with various acute and chronic diseases. His charges for board and medical attendance are moderate. His BATHING ROOMS are in complete order. Warm, Cold, Shower, Sulphur and Medicated Baths in readiness at all times, for the accommodation of his patients, and of the citizens generally.
Single baths 25 cents; 6 tickets for one dollar.
Dr. Dean employs in his practice vegetables only, as experience and practice have proved sufficient (without resort to mineral poisons,) to cure or alleviate all diseases to which the human family are subject, tenders his services and medicines to the public, satisfied that a trial of them will convince the most skeptical and unbelieving of their value and efficacy, are
His medicines are all prepared upon scientific principles, from vegetable substances only, and have stood the test of more than twenty years. Among his medicines, which have effected many surprising cures, after all mineral remedies had failed, and of which abundant certificates of the most respectable persons in this city and vicinity will be given.

DR. DEAN'S INDIAN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Consumption, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Incipient Cancers, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, particularly Ulcers and Painful Affection of the Bones, Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Rheumatism, Sciatica or Hip Gout, Fever Sores and Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Scald Head, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Cutaneous Diseases, Chronic Catarrh, Asthma, and Headache from particular causes, Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceeding from vitiation, Affections of the Liver, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debility. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injurious treatment or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arise from impurities of the blood or vitiation of the humors of whatever name or kind.
Rheumatic Oil, an Indian specific. This oil has effected cures when all other remedies have failed, and needs but a trial to prove its efficacy, in the most inveterate cases. It is also an effectual remedy in cases of Bruises, Contracted Sinews, Scalds and Burns.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.
THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1847.
THE JANUARY NUMBER.
We regret (and we do not regret) to say that we are under the necessity of breaking up the present series, and commencing a new volume of the HOME JOURNAL in January—the demand for the first and second numbers having so far exceeded our calculations, that we can no longer supply the new subscribers, who naturally wish to commence with the beginning. Our kind friends, who will have received five numbers of the Home Journal, will submit willingly, we hope, to the having two or three extra papers to bind with the volume for 1847; and the new arrangement will be a great convenience to the distant subscribers, who had only heard of our present series after its first numbers were exhausted, and who now can fairly commence the new Volume with the New Year. We shall issue, therefore, No. 1 of our new volume on the 2d of January, and, thereafter, keep even pace with Father Time's old-fashioned beginnings and endings.

The following are the only terms on which the Home Journal is furnished to subscribers:—

One copy for one year, \$2 00
Three copies, to one address, 5 00

Those who wish to subscribe, and commence with the January number, are requested to send at once to the Office of Publication, No. 107 Fulton street.

Agents supply single copies only.

GEO. P. MORRIS. d31 N. P. WILLIS.